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B. H. & W. C. WORTHINGTON, Proprietors.

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[CONCLUSION.]

State Governments or not! Are you so stupid as not to see what all this means! The result will be the substitution of the Radical party for all governments, both State and Federal; and the substitution of Radical will for all law! Take that home with you and digest it. That's where you are going! Kentucky is excluded from representation because it is alleged her representatives were voted for by disloyal men. What is meant by disloyal? Every man who does not support the Radical party will soon be declared disloyal, and every State that does not vote the Radical ticket will be disloyal, and her government illegal. I tell you, unless patriotism shall wake up from the stupor which the horrid confusion of the war has given it, the Radical party will be our only government, and Radicalism will be our only law.

I look for this revolution to go on. Whoever thinks this war upon the Constitution will stop with the ten States is a madman or a simpleton to be pitied, or a knave to be despised. I have expected them to take charge of Connecticut because she dared to elect a Governor that did not agree with the Radical party; and sure enough Sumner in a late letter strikes that key note. He says a similar bill for all the States is a short cut to universal suffrage. These-called Congress immediately on its meeting took charge of Kentucky and excluded her whole delegation with one exception. If they can reject these, they can reject every one who differs with them, and they will do so; and they will receive only those who agree with them. These they will receive. I care not what may have been their aims heretofore; if the very worst secessionist in all the land will whine around the streets now and say he is a Radical, he is as good as the saints in Heaven for radical purposes. (Applause.) They care not for race or color, nor for antecedents; if you now favor radical schemes you are loyal, and if you oppose them you are disloyal!

But you say you are in favor of going into the Union, because if you do not your property will be confiscated. A gentleman of this city a few days ago said to me that he was in favor of the acceptance of these military bills because he thought it the best we could do. I said to him: "You do not say that for yourself, but for your brick stores!" (Applause.) But you are not half so wise as you are knavish! You would lose the Constitution and the country to save your brick stores, and then by your very course you will lose your brick stores also! I am ashamed to talk or use arguments about confiscation in time of peace! It is a war power, not known to international law except as a war power, to be used only in time of war, upon an enemy's goods! Confiscation in time of peace is neither more nor less than robbery!

But you say they have got the power and they will exercise it, unless we do as they bid us. And will you, in this case, abandon your only protection? It is going out into the highway and surrendering your purse to the robber to keep him from taking it!

I could introduce a great deal of high authority to establish this point, but I will not insult the radical portion of this audience by reading from any authority for them, except from a Massachusetts judge. Here is what he says:

"It has been supposed that if the government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State and its inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. (This is an error, a grave and dangerous error. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised where there are no belligerents.)"

That is what I said: "Confiscation is only a war measure, and ceases with the war." Again:

"When the United States take possession of a rebel district, they merely vindicate their pre-existing title. Under despotic governments the right of confiscation may be unlimited; but under our government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before."

There is one lot in Massachusetts, and if Abraham were alive to-day I would have him pray to God to spare that State and trust it—not only to ten men, but even to one. There is at least one good man in it, and he is a Judge, and dares to proclaim to all that security to property is given by the Constitution, the same after as before the war. And now I will read for the patriots of the audience something from the most distinguished of all writers of international law:

"When a sovereign, abrogating to himself the absolute disposal of a people

whom he has conquered, attempts to reduce them to slavery, he perpetuates the State of warfare between that nation and himself. Should it be said that in such a case, there may be peace and a kind of compact by which the conqueror consents to spare the lives of the vanquished on condition that they acknowledge themselves his slaves; he who makes such an assertion is ignorant that war gives no right to take away the life of an enemy who has laid down his arms and submitted. But let us not dispute the point, let the man who holds such principles of jurisprudence keep them for his own use and benefit; he well deserves to be subject to such a law. But men of spirit to whom life is nothing—less than nothing, unless sweetened with liberty, will always conceive themselves at war with that oppressor, though actual hostilities are suspended on their part through want of ability."

My friends, this was written by a man who lived in despotic times, by a man who was taught under a despotic government; and how his love of liberty and law shames the praters about loyalty in free America!

Does it do you good to trample on the Constitution—decree the negroes and ruin the country? It may be sweet now, but I tell you the sulphurous fires of public infamy will never be quenched on your spirits. I pity you from my soul. Would that the time had never come when I had to stand upon Georgia's soil and thus talk to Georgians. A struggle is coming. It may be a long and bloody one, and you who advocate this wicked scheme will perish in it, unless the people now arise and check its consummation. Let every true law-loving man rally at once to the standard of the Constitution of his country. Come. Do not abandon your rights. Defend them. Talk for them, and if need be, before God and the country, fight and die for them. Do not talk of think of secession or disunion, but come up to the good old platform of our fathers—the Constitution. Let all, North and South, come and swear before God that we will abide by it in good faith, and oppose everything that violates it. The man who loves the Constitution now, and is willing to live and die for it, is my friend and brother, though he come from the frozen peak of Mount Washington; and the man who is for trampling upon it is my enemy, and I shall hold him so, though he come from the sunny clime of the orange and the cotton bloom. This is my issue.

Oh how sorry a creature is the man who cannot stand up for the truth, when the country is in danger. There never was an opportunity as now exists for a man to show of what stuff he is made. How can you go about the street and say, "All is wrong but I cannot help it!" You want courage my friend! You are a coward! You lack courage to tell the truth, and would sell your birthright for a temporary mess of pottage, even for a little bit of judgeship or a Bureau officer's place.

But some one says: "How will you resist it?" I will resist it first by not approving it. If everybody would do that it would be effectually resisted so far as we are concerned. But the so-called Congress has provided a cover for itself in advance, under which to hide from the odium attached to this scheme. It has provided that you can vote either for or against a convention, and again vote for or against whatever constitution it may frame. It is sought to make us responsible for whatever may be the consequences and relieve them. After a while when you become alarmed at the results, they will say, "We did not do this. We only gave you a chance and you did it."

But if we defeat this, it is said, military rule will continue. Certainly—until wicked men shall be driven from power. But let it be so. General Pope seems to be a gentleman, and I infinitely prefer his rule to the rule of such men as you will get under this scheme. Besides, the new government, if inaugurated, will not be able to live a day without military protection: It is safer to be governed by power than treachery.

Perhaps you will think I have overdrawn the picture of the fearful consequences of accepting this scheme. I recollect an incident which occurred over six years ago, when I was urging the people of Georgia not to secede, because the country would thereby fall into the hands of Radicals, and predicted war and tremendous sufferings as the result—though then deemed visionary I would be almost ashamed now to read my remarks of that day—a picture would be so tame and so far short of the dreadful reality that has followed. A very prominent gentleman replied to me, urging that there would be no war, and to prove it, he read an article from Horace Greeley's Tribune and old Ben Wade's speech declaring the South had a right to secede, and if she choose to exercise that right, they should be allowed to do so in peace. He then said that Greeley and Wade were better friends of the South than I, who was born here, for I was trying to frighten the Southern people from the exercise of a right which they conceded, and they were representative men of their party. What could I say in reply? I could only tell him the truth—that these men only desired to encourage the South to disunion for their wicked purposes to destroy the Constitution; and that a great government could not be dissolved without blood; and what have Greeley and Wade done since that time and now I advise you to reject this scheme of force, fraud and deceit which Congress has devised. If you, of your own free will,

submit to it you will see the consequences of it.

I advise you to register. There is no dishonor in that. It is arming yourself with an important power to be wielded against the nefarious scheme, but don't vote for a convention—don't go for anything whatever which is an assent to the scheme, but be against it at every step. Never go half way with a traitor, nor compromise with treason or robbery. If they hold a convention, vote against ratification—vote against all their measures and men, and indict every one who, under such void authority, invades your rights according to existing laws. That's my policy. Fight the scheme all the time. I have no more idea of obeying than John Hampden had of paying ship money, because I have taken an oath to support the Constitution, and I intend to keep it.

This whole scheme is in violation of all the issues of the war—all the promises during its progress—and all the terms of the surrender. More than a hundred thousand men abandoned Lee's army because they were assured that if they laid down their arms they would be in the Union with all their rights as before. I knew the promise was false, and warned you against the seductions of the siren. The people—the soldiers of the United States—were then willing to fulfill the obligation; but the politicians intended to deceive you. Such men as Sumner and Stevens never intended to carry out the pledge of the nation. They would acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States to-day, before they would agree to restore the old Union, even with slavery abolished. I respect the Northern man who honestly fought for the Union, but I despise the traitors who, under the name of the Union, have used the Northern people to destroy the South, and then destroy the Constitution. The people of the North have been long discovering the deception, but they will be compelled to see it before the traitors can go much further in their work.

How many people in Atlanta belong to the "loyal league?" (Laughter.) I warn all decent men to abandon such dens. I know the times have been such that many good men have naturally gone astray. But save yourselves before it is too late! Destroy all the evidences of your membership—bind all your comrades to mutual concealment of the fact that you were members, and come out. You are pardonable for the past; but if you continue you will be covered with shame, and your very children will disown you. (Applause.) Come, join the Patriots League. Our only pledge is to support the Constitution—love its enemies and proclaim our love and hatred at noon-day and from the house-tops. Save yourselves now, or be forever lost to decent society and your own self-respect. All the brave and true men, even at the North, respect me this day more than they do you. The very Radicals will use, but even they will despise, the Southern man who becomes their sycophant.

My colored friends, will you receive a word of admonition? Of all the people, you will most need the protection of the law. You will most suffer by anarchy and usurpation. Do you believe that the man who is faithless to the Constitution of the country will be faithful to you? If a man will take an oath to support the Constitution and then violate it, can you rely upon his keeping any promise to you? No; I tell you such people are friends to nothing but their own interest. They are betrayers of the Constitution to keep themselves in office; they desire to use you to help them get office, (applause,) and they will betray you whenever they find it to their interests to do so.

They tell you they are your friends. It is false: they are your worst enemies. They tell you they set you free. It is false. These vile creatures who come among you and put themselves on a level with you, never went with the army except to steal spoons, jewelry and gold watches. (Great applause.) They are too low to be brave. They are dirty spawn, cast out from decent society, who come down here and seek to use you to further their own base purpose.

They promise you lands, and teach you to hate the Southern people, whom you have known always and who have deceived you. Are you foolish enough to believe you can get another man's land for nothing, and that the white people will give up their lands without resistance?

If you get up strife between your race and the white race do you not know you must perish? You are now ten to one the weaker race. You will grow weaker every day. You can have no safety but in the Constitution, and no peace except by cultivating relations of kindness with those who are fixed here, who need your services, and who are willing to protect you.

The same experiment which is now being attempted with you by the Northern knaves who seek your votes, was attempted by similar people in France for the negroes in Hayti. They passed laws to give the negroes political equality—abolished all distinctions of color—and what was the result? There was first a war of classes; then a war between the whites on one side and the blacks and mulattoes on the other. Then there was a war between the blacks and the mulattoes, and neither white, black nor mulatto have never seen peace or prosperity in Hayti since.

These men intend your extermination. Some of them are writing books in favor of your extermination, and I have myself heard some of them avow that you

ought to be exterminated or driven from the country. These are the same people whose fathers found the Indians here. They declared the Earth was the Lord's and belonged to his saints, and that they were his saints. They then killed and drove off the poor Indian and took his lands. If you do not make and keep friends of the Southern people, your fate is that of the Indians. Woe to your race! You well know your race is not prepared to vote. Why do you care to do what you do not understand? Improve yourselves. Learn to read and write, be industrious; lay up your means; acquire homes; live in peace with your neighbors; and drive off, as you would a serpent, the miserable, dirty adventurer who come among you, and who, being too low to be received into white society, seek to foment among you hatred for the decent portion of the white race. You can always know a gentleman, whether from the North or South, and all such respect and esteem for such will not deceive you. Do not desire to vote until you are qualified to vote, and then look for the right to be given, not in a manner that violates the Constitution, but in accordance with it and through your own State Governments. I feel more deeply for you than I do for the white race. White people ought to know better than to disregard the laws and expect any good. But you do not understand deceivers.

I am willing, anxious to welcome among us good and true men from the North, who come to build up our country and aid to its prosperity. I wish they would come on and come in multitudes. They will find us friends. But when I see the low, dirty creatures—hatched from the venomous eggs of treason—coming here as mere adventurers to get offices through negro votes—to ride into power on the deluded negro's shoulders and creeping into secret leagues with negroes and a few renegade Southern whites, and talking flippantly about disfranchising the wisest and best men of the land, because they know it is the only possible chance for knaves and fools like themselves to get place, I can but feel ashamed that such monsters are to be considered as belonging to human species. I warn you, my colored friends, if you would be respectable in society, or prosperous in your purse, or decent in your feelings, to avoid all such people. They will hug you and call you friend, and talk about your friends, but they will pull you down to degradation tomorrow, to poverty, and to shame. They have white skins but black hearts, and will ruin your character if you associate with them. They are creatures born of political accident and treacherous conspiracy, and are the enemies of all good governments and all decent people. (Applause.)

And now, my friends of all races, and of all colors, of all nations, of all sexes, of all ages—let us resolve to stand by our Constitution, and surrender it to no enemy. This is our country. Let us resolve that we will never be driven from it, nor ostracized in it.

Mr. Hill concluded amidst rapturous and prolonged cheering. When it had somewhat subsided a gentleman in the rear of the audience proposed three cheers for the only man south of Mason and Dixon's line that has proclaimed the truth from the seaboard to the mountains, which the vast assembly gave with a hearty will.

Columbus.
Wm. Winkler. W. E. Green.

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Repairing will not be delivered until settled for, and to avoid mistakes no work will be delivered to servants without order.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of George R. Clayton, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lowndes county, state of Mississippi, at the June term thereof, 1867, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby notified to exhibit the same and have them registered in the manner and within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
B. L. HARRISON, Administrator.

Notice of Insolvency.
Probate Court, February Term, 1867.
W. HENKIN, at the present term of our Probate Court, the report of insolvency of Henry H. Winkler, Administrator on the Estate of Late W. H. HARRIS, deceased, came on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said Estate is wholly insolvent:
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons holding claims against said Estate to come forward and have the same proved and registered according to law by the first day of January, 1868, or they will be forever barred.
EARLY HENKIN, Administrator.

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County Circuit Court.
Attachment for \$150. No. 12,283.
John W. Clark, plaintiff, vs. John R. Linder, defendant, Alvin Marshall and James Ryke, garnishees.
Whereas, on the 26th day of January, 1867, a writ of attachment was issued by said Circuit Court of said county by said Plaintiff against said Defendant, for the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and it appears in or that said Defendant is a resident of this State, and first beyond the limits thereof, to that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon him.
We, therefore, hereby notify the said Defendant, John R. Linder, that unless he be and appear before the next term of our Circuit Court, at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in the town of Columbus on the first Monday of August, 1867, then and there in person, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's complaint, judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property listed on or in the hands of the garnishees will be sold and applied to the payment of Plaintiff's demand.
Issued July 24, 1867.
JOHN A. STEVENS, Clerk.
J. R. Leigh, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 26-67

Fire & Inland Navigation Risks

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Columbus, Miss.
July 26-67

For Sale.
COUNTY WARRANTS for sale, in sums to suit. Apply to
G. C. ALLEN & BROS.
23 Main street.
April 4-67

Notice.
All persons having monetary accounts with will please call and settle at once. There are some unsettled accounts for the settlement of the same will not receive a continuance of credit from us.
April 4-67

Lowndes County.
Notice of Insolvency.
The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County
Estate of Margaret Goolbsy, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, state of Mississippi, made at the July term, A. D. 1867, on the report of Insolvency of the Estate of Margaret Goolbsy, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased to come forward and have the same registered in the office of the clerk of said court according to law by the first day of August, A. D. 1867, or they will be forever barred.
W. H. KEATON, Administrator.
July 26-67

Notice of Insolvency.
The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County
Estate of Joel S. Anderson, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, state of Mississippi, made at the July term, 1867, on the report of Insolvency of Henry Wells, Administrator of the Estate of Joel S. Anderson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased to come forward and have the same registered in the office of the clerk of said court according to law by the first day of August, A. D. 1867, or they will be forever barred.
HENRY WELLS, Administrator.
July 26-67

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County Probate Court, July Term, 1867.
To Lucy E. Gilmer, William R. Gilmer, and Lecky G. Gilmer, Children of Robert Gilmer, and Robert A. Gilmer, and their Guardian, Robert Gilmer, and Ann G. Gilmer, Joel B. Gilmer, and John Gilmer, and all persons interested in the Estate of John Gilmer, deceased:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court on Monday, the second day of September, next, 1867, at the Court House in the town of Columbus, then and there to show cause why the final account of Susan C. Gilmer, Executrix of the last will and testament of John Gilmer, deceased, should not be allowed and said Executrix discharged.
Witness the Hon. William H. Sims, Judge (U.S.) of the Probate Court of said County.
Issued, July 15, A. D. 1867.
Jyl 18-67 W. H. KENNON, Clerk

Sale of Real Estate.
Estate of John W. Anderson, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Miss., made at the May term, 1866, thereof, the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Anderson, deceased, will on Monday, the fifth day of August, next, 1867, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the town of Caladonia, in said county, expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all of the real estate of said deceased, consisting of forty acres of land, known and described as the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section 27, township 16, range 17 west, situated in Lowndes county, Miss.
HENRY WELLS, Administrator.
July 18-67

Notice of Insolvency.
The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County.
Estate of John W. Anderson, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Miss., made at the July term, A. D. 1867, on the report of Insolvency of Henry Wells, Administrator of the Estate of John W. Anderson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to come forward and have the same registered according to law in the office of the Probate Clerk of Lowndes county by the 1st day of August, A. D. 1867, or they will be forever barred.
HENRY WELLS, Administrator.
July 18-67

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County Probate Court, June Term, 1867.
904. The Estate of Henry P. Collins.
To Susan Dameron and her husband, — Dameron, Nathan H. Collins, Catherine V. McWilliams and her husband, William McWilliams, Hibernia T. Demoreille and her husband, William P. Demoreille, Margaret Collins, Sophronia Collins, Betsey Mitchell and her husband, — Mitchell, and Frances Fullmer, and all persons interested in the Estate of Henry P. Collins, deceased—Greeting:
You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of our said Probate Court of said County on Monday, the fifth day of August, 1867, then and there to show cause why the final account of Anni E. Love, Administratrix of said Estate, should not be allowed and said Administratrix discharged.
Witness the Honorable William H. Sims, (U.S.) Judge of Probate of said County.
Issued June 11th, A. D. 1867.
WOODS H. KENNON, Clerk.

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County Probate Court, June Term, 1867.
To Chas. R. Smith and Mary Eliza Smith, his wife:
You are hereby notified that at the June term of said Court, Anni E. Love, Guardian of said Charles R. Smith and Mary Eliza Smith, tendered his resignation and final account of said Guardianship, which has been set down for a hearing on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1867.
Now, therefore, you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of our said Court at the Court House on Monday, the 5th day of August, 1867, then and there to show cause why said resignation and final account should not be allowed and said Guardian discharged.
Witness, the Hon. William H. Sims, Judge (U.S.) of Probate, Lowndes, June 10th, 1867.
Juni 11-67 W. H. KENNON, Clerk

Notice of Insolvency.
The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County.
Estate of A. D. WALKER, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, state of Mississippi, made at the June term, 1867, thereof, on the report of Insolvency of Wm. H. Fitzgerald, Administrator of the Estate of A. D. Walker, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate to come forward and have the same registered in the office of the clerk of said court according to law by the 1st day of July, 1868, or they will be forever barred.
WM. H. FITZGERALD, Administrator.
June 13-67

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County Probate Court, July Term, 1867.
Guardianship of SMITH POWELL.
To Smith Powell—Greeting: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judge of our Probate Court of said county at the Court House in the town of Columbus, on Monday, the 2nd day of September, 1867, then and there to show cause why the final account of Richard H. Powell, Guardian of said Smith Powell, should not be allowed and said Guardian discharged.
Witness the Hon. William H. Sims, Judge (U.S.) of Probate of said county.
Issued, July 10th, A. D. 1867.
WOODS H. KENNON, Clerk.

Notice of Insolvency.
Estate of Isaac N. Beckwith, deceased.
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Mississippi, made at the January term, 1867, thereof, on the report of Insolvency of the Estate of Isaac N. Beckwith, deceased, made by Benjamin F. Beckwith, Administrator of said Estate, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said Estate, to come forward and have the same registered in the office of the clerk of said court according to law, by the first Monday in March, A. D. 1868, or they will be forever barred.
February 4th, 1867.
BENJAMIN F. BECKWITH, Administrator.
Feb 4-67